

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

WHAT IS THE COUNCIL'S PLAN?

The City Council is arranging to put forth a defence of its work during the past two years, and from the preparations that it is making we feel sure it will present to the public a very elaborate document.

There are two subjects to which we wish to direct the Council's attention, with the suggestion that explanations as to them would be worth more than explanations on any other subjects.

It is stated, and we suppose correctly, that for the last year the deficit in the revenues of the city was \$155,000, and that our floating debt now amounts to about \$400,000. The result of this will be that the city will have to take up its floating debt by issuing bonds. This sort of thing has been going on for many years. The predecessors of the present Council inaugurated this baneful policy, and the present Council has continued it.

So, for a long time the city of Richmond has been making up the deficits in its annual revenue by the sale of bonds. That this is a very hurtful policy none can deny. It would be defensible to issue bonds to enter upon a general system of street-improvement, and to enlarge our water-works, etc., but though we have issued bond after bond to make up deficits, our streets, instead of being improved, are going down, down. They are now in a worse condition than in many years past. As to our water-works, they are notoriously inadequate to supply high points during the summer months. That very soon we shall have to make a large issue of bonds to enlarge the water-works would seem to admit of no question.

Now what we want to know is this: What plan does the City Council propose to enable the city to live within its annual income, and stop issuing bonds to make up annual deficits?

The City Council is very resentful of criticism: very resentful of interference with its schemes by business-men or other voters, but why does it not stop all this by publishing the plan of relief that it proposes? The Council should give the public information on this point. If it has a plan to enable the city to live within its income, we feel sure that the taxpayers will rejoice to see it. And upon the adoption of such a plan the community may hope that before many years have passed we shall feel justified in issuing bonds for permanent improvement of water-works, streets, parks, etc.—for work now very much needed, but for which funds will be never obtainable, except by selling bonds or by levying special taxes. So, in the defence that the City Council proposes to make we do not know how it could do better for itself than by explaining to the public what is its plan for causing our city government to live within its income.

Another thing that it would be well for the City Council to explain is why it thought it necessary to run to the Legislature with a charter amendment to undermine and overthrow the Board of Public Interests. The Council knows that the Democrats of this city, at the primary held last fall, expressed their satisfaction with our Police Board and our Fire Board. Why, then, did the Council seek to have our city charter so amended as to give it authority to seize power now lodged exclusively in the hands of the Board of Public Interests, and thus threaten the organization of the police force and Fire Department?

The action of the Council was the beginning of the charter-amendment business. Until then there had been no great clamor for charter amendments, but to be sure, many prudent men had seen the necessity for amendments affecting the gas-works and city finances, but it is quite probable that decisive action would not have been taken this year had not the City Council sought the Legislature to strike down the Board of Public Interests. Now, will the Council, in its forthcoming paper, "own up" that it took this action in the face of the primary vote, and that it never once suggested that the charter change that it proposed should be submitted to the people—either to the Democratic people, or to the qualified voters generally.

We shall doubtless see the City Council condemning the interference of the Chamber of Commerce in politics, but the Council, if it is candid, will cheerfully say that, but for the movement inaugurated in the Chamber, the City Council's amendment to the charter would have become a law, with the result of making the Board of Public Interests a nonentity. Yes, let it be remembered that until the Chamber entered the field with its amendments there was any organized opposition to the proposition of the Council to undermine the Board of Public Interests.

If the City Council deals with these two subjects frankly, candidly, clearly, it will commend itself to the favor of the people. But if it has no plan to propose whereby this city's expenses may be brought within its income, we do not

see how it can consistently complain of the people seeking to devise a plan for themselves. Of a surety, we shall never have city bonds with which to enlarge and improve our water-supply, etc., if we have to continue to sell them to meet yearly deficits.

We are not charging the present City Council with inaugurating this pernicious system—to do so would be to pervert history—but, under the present Council the system has reached its climax, almost. So, what we want from the Council is its plan for the betterment of the city government. If it has none to offer, then we submit that it ought not to make itself a stumbling-block in the way of citizens who think they can suggest a system by which the public revenues may be conserved, and by which many needed public improvements may be made.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President S. H. Hawes, of the Chamber of Commerce, said, in an interview with him printed in the Dispatch a day or two ago, that the Chamber was going to increase its membership from 600 to 1,000, and it ought to succeed. There is no question that the Chamber ought to succeed in this effort, and every consideration of public spirit, enterprise, and municipal patriotism demands that it should. Every interest in Richmond that is in the least dependent upon the general progress and prosperity of the city will be benefited just in proportion as the sphere of influence of the Chamber of Commerce shall be enlarged, and the first step towards assuring this enlargement is to increase the membership of the organization to the figure named by President Hawes.

The Chamber is already a power for good in the community, and directly or indirectly our merchants, manufacturers, financiers, professional men, capitalists, and others are almost every day the beneficiaries of the work it has done and is doing. This fact is not thoroughly appreciated, because, in greater part, the most important labor of the Chamber is performed through committees. The reports of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the Chamber and of the monthly meetings of the directors fall very far short of affording an adequate idea of the work the body is continually doing, or of its possibilities for future usefulness. The committees have numerous details to attend to, of which the general public never hears, but which have a vital bearing upon the problem of preventing discrimination against Richmond in various ways, and are potent factors in keeping to the front the advantages of our city as a market. If the results of the vigilance and labors of these committees could be summarized, this summary would show that Richmond has been benefited thereby many thousands of dollars, and that there is not an interest in the community that has not in some manner participated in the benefit.

The Chamber of Commerce building is one of the prides of the city. Let the people make the Chamber itself a still greater pride by displaying a practical and substantial recognition of its mission. A thousand or twelve hundred names on the rolls of the Chamber would make it a grand organization that would speak volumes for the push, cooperative spirit, and progressiveness of Richmond. They would make the Chamber in all the phrase implies what it is intended to be, ought to be, and is capable of becoming, and that is the heart of the general business body, from which new energy and new life would continuously pulsate to every member. The additional number of names would not only afford the Chamber the increased moral and financial support it merits, and has a right to expect from the community, but would enable the organization to develop plans for the advancement of Richmond that cannot be satisfactorily developed with its present membership. The Chamber has done all that is in its power lay to build up and advertise our city, but what it has accomplished in these directions is only suggestive of what it would be able to accomplish were its membership a thousand or twelve hundred.

RAILROAD RATES TO REUNION.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Allow me to thank you for one of "Our Heroes and Our Flags" which I received O. K. yesterday. My wife and I, myself both think it very nice; we are well pleased with it.

Will you kindly tell me what the fare from Augusta, Ga., to Richmond to the reunion will be? Will the tickets be straight or round-trip? Also state from and to what dates the tickets will be good. Will there be any special rates from Richmond to Philadelphia, Pa., for New York, and back? If so, for what dates and for how long will tickets be good and what are the rates? I expect to visit Richmond during the reunion, therefore I kindly ask the within question, and hope you will answer them, and by so doing you will oblige a Richmond boy. Yours truly,

Lamar, Ga. J. A. J.

Rates have not yet been published, but have been fixed at 1 cent per mile travelled (short line distance) for the round-trip. The distance from Augusta to Richmond being 45 miles, the round-trip would measure 90 miles, making the fare \$1.20. The dates of sale and limits as to time good have not yet been fixed, but we are expecting all of these details to be fixed shortly.

The present round-trip rates from Richmond are: To New York, by rail, \$17, good for ten days; by water, \$14, including berth and meals; to Baltimore, by rail, \$9, good for five days, and to Philadelphia, \$11, good for ten days.

They have not been published yet, but doubtless lower rates (excursion) will be issued from here to Washington and thence to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

The Democratic League for Good Government is becoming a mighty power here. It is stated upon pretty good authority that in the last week over 1,000 people have joined the league. It is not the purpose of this organization to make any fight for Mayor or any other general offices of the city. They are going to try to secure control of the City Council, and unless all political signs fall, they will succeed in doing so. A number of the members of the league are giving their entire time to organizing the city—Richmond Letter in the Petersburg Index-Appeal.

The correspondent of the Index-Appeal is well-known here as a man of uncommon political sagacity, and we know of no one better informed than he is as to city politics. We therefore attach great weight to what he says on this subject.

Ex-Speaker Crisp is a candidate for United States Senator from Georgia, and not only makes no secret of the fact, but invites (or dares, if you prefer the word) all his competitors who do not hold his views on the silver question to meet him before the people and discuss with him what is involved in that question. Mr. Crisp cannot be too highly commended for his boldness.

Ballard Smith insists that Yale has made a mistake in deciding to send a crew over to Henley this season. He opines that they are bound to get snubbed.

DISTRICT-SCHOOL TAX CASE.

The contention of Senator Withers regarding the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals in the case of the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk railroad against the Supervisors of Northampton county, referred to in yesterday's Dispatch, is that it relieves every railroad, telegraph, telephone, and canal company in the State from the payment of district-school taxes.

The decision does not, however, affect the State- and county-taxes for school purposes levied against railroads and similar corporations. Nevertheless, it is a serious matter that the General Assembly did not remedy the defect in the law under which the decision was rendered.

Mr. Withers states that the loss by the decision to the district-school fund of Pennsylvania is nearly a thousand dollars. Taking this as a basis of calculation, it will be seen that the aggregate loss to the district-school fund of the State will amount to a good round figure. Delegate E. W. Saunders, of Franklin county, in a letter to the Dispatch, states that the total loss of revenue to the school districts of Virginia will be somewhere between \$20,000 and \$75,000 per annum. What is more, Mr. Saunders shows that he tried in vain to get the Legislature to pass an act which would have cured the defective law, and saved the school fund the loss that it must now suffer for the next two years, unless an extra session should be held next winter.

CARLISLE WILL BE OUT.

The northern papers have it that President Cleveland will soon speak on the third-term question in a manner that will be satisfactory to the public, and that then Mr. Carlisle will announce himself as a candidate for the presidency, and will receive the support of the administration.

There is no great rush after our nomination this year, and we suppose if the administration forces go to work for Carlisle they can push him to the front; but it will take a two-thirds vote to nominate, and the free-silver men haven't much affection for Carlisle. There he may find a stumbling block in his way.

Another thing that may be an obstruction to Carlisle's ambition is the divided condition of our party in Kentucky. Rightly or wrongly Carlisle is blamed a good deal for this division. Blackburn and Carlisle are the two men blamed most.

We do not set these things down in malice towards Mr. Carlisle, but only to show that even with the administration at his back he may not have a "walk over" at Chicago.

As for the "Olney boom," Mr. Cleveland seems to have gotten fretted about it, and no doubt it was untimely brought forth, but it is an inconsequential if not ridiculous affair. The Democratic party will not for the present look to Massachusetts to furnish it with a presidential candidate, particularly when we may have Carlisle, Morrison, Campbell, Matthews, and possibly Whitney to choose from.

THE KENTUCKY MIDDLE.

If we except the period of carpet-bag governments in the South, which were no governments at all in contemplation of the Constitution, we will probably have to go back to the time of the Thad Stevens double Legislature in Pennsylvania to find anything like a parallel for the scenes that marked the last two days of the existence of the Kentucky Legislature. After a long and bitter senatorial contest, during the last forty-eight hours, of which the Capitol was under bayonet "protection," in order, as the Governor declared, to prevent intimidation of members and riot and bloodshed, the body yesterday adjourned sine die without electing a successor to Senator Blackburn. The fight has been a three-cornered one, the parties thereto being the sound-money or Carlisle Democrats, the silver or Blackburn Democrats, and the Republicans, and the deadlock has been due largely to the obstruction tactics of the first-named faction in antagonizing Senator Blackburn's re-election. The press dispatches report Senator Blackburn as satisfied with the result, as he accomplished all he expected. The meaning of this is that he had determined that if he could not secure his own re-election he would prevent the election of any one else.

There is no longer any obstacle in the way of the great railroad-bridge across the Hudson river. Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont has approved all the plans for the bridge, as well as the location selected by the commissioners of the bridge and the sinking-fund commissioners of New York.

This company now has the right to construct the greatest railroad-bridge and terminals ever built in this country. The bridge will carry six railroad tracks, and it is not to cost more than \$25,000,000. The total cost of bridge, approaches, and stations is guaranteed to be within \$30,000,000. Its New York approaches will begin at Eighth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, Fifth street passing under the middle of the terminal station without obstruction. It will be a suspension bridge. The towers are to be of steel, each 557 feet in height. The towers will be 3,116 feet apart, leaving the navigation of the Hudson river entirely unobstructed.

It is as natural for a Republican Governor of a Southern State to resort to force as for an article to fall from the hand by virtue of the law of gravitation. The Republican party is the party of force and violence.

By the way, wasn't it Weyler who proposed to put down the Cuban uprising in six weeks?

All the senators pronounce it "Way-ler." Senator Dupuy de Lome says it is "Way-ler."

Senator Hale and the World's Latest Fake.

It was quite on the cards that the New York World would insist upon the authenticity of its alleged special communication from the Spanish Premier, Canovas del Castillo. The World always does insist. When, a few years ago, it published a pretended interview with the illustrious Italian astronomer, Chiaparelli, it continued to swear by that impudent and monstrous fabrication, long after its dishonesty had been exposed. We are, therefore, not surprised to find Mr. Pulitzer's paper vehemently asserting the genuineness of the Canovas utterance, and savagely abusing the New York Sun, which has challenged and denounced it. Senator Hale's predicament in this connection, however, must be viewed with the tenderest and most affectionate solicitude. It will be remembered that he made the Canovas proclamation the basis of his most mellifluous and eloquent appeal for delay in the matter of the Cuban resolutions. He accepted it without hesitation, recognized its authenticity, praised the World's enterprise in tones thrice

melted in emotion, and penetrating as the voice of Eolus fluttering a silver cord. He asked us how we could bring ourself to persist in the face of a declaration so mild, so just, so conservative, so benevolent, coming directly from the Spanish Premier through the medium of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. He wanted himself carefully, then, to plant himself upon the World's certificate of authenticity, and reproached an angry generation for its wicked lack. Surely, pending the debate and final adjustment of this issue of veracity, Senator Hale must continue to be an object of truly anxious sympathy. If it should turn out that for once in a way the World has told the truth, he will, of course, emerge with the more triumphant of public opinion as the champion of a mistaken and unworthy and unsuccessful cause. But if—as is much more likely—the Canovas dispatch should turn out to be a fake, then the suave and gifted Senator from Maine will need all our sorrow and all our tears.

SPREAD OF HYDROPHOBIA.

British Medical Journals Urging the Strict Enforcement of Muzzling.

The prevalence of rabies gives a timely impetus to an article on the diagnosis of this disease, which appears in the new quarterly number of the British Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics. The article illustrates "the general ignorance of the lay public regarding the symptoms of rabies in the dog," by reference to a fatal case of hydrophobia in the human subject which recently occurred at Crofton.

The dog, a fox-terrier, suddenly, without the slightest provocation, bit his master in the left hand. The animal was taken away and chained up, and then escaped and bit a girl in the hand, and then returned to its own home and bit a boy in the leg. At this stage a veterinary surgeon was called in, who promptly recognized that the dog was rabid and had it destroyed. The owner, however, refused to believe that the animal was anything more than habitually vicious, and, though he had his hand dressed by his medical attendant, he declined to go to Paris for the Pasteur treatment.

Meanwhile the dog's brain was sent to the Royal Veterinary College, and, as the result of experimental inoculation of rabbits, Professor McFadyen was able in less than three weeks to confirm the diagnosis, and immediately telegraphed to Crofton. Even then, however, the man whom the dog had bitten could not be induced to undergo the Pasteur operation. He continued in apparent health for six weeks after he received the bite, when he experienced a feeling which he regarded as the premonitory symptom of an attack of influenza. The next day he found difficulty in swallowing; his medical attendant pronounced him to be suffering from hydrophobia, and death followed in six days.

In discussing this painful case it is noted that the poor little fellow, who doubt that the dog was decidedly rabid on the day before he bit his master, who had observed that the animal displayed an unusual desire to attack other dogs, who in all probability had still been infected by rabies would have been detected at this stage had a veterinary opinion been sought. The article concludes: "From other cases that have been brought under our notice, we know that the full importance to which it is entitled is not always attached to the fact that a dog not previously vicious has developed a marked propensity to bite other animals, or his own species, or has bitten his master or some other person without provocation. In every such case it is safe to consider the dog rabid, at least to the extent of taking the most absolute precautions against his doing further mischief."

An article in Nature dealing with the subject refers to the new muzzling order, which came into operation a week ago, and "unhappily states in the right direction." It is added, however, that from the experience of the Berlin authorities, we cannot expect to stamp out the disease in any London so long as Mr. Morris, Surrey, and the surrounding counties of Essex, Sussex, and Hampshire return cases of rabies, and any one of them falls to enforce a muzzling order. In Berlin, up to July, 1895, there had been 107 cases of rabies reported, and up to July, 1895, 85 cases. After this there was a marked decline, but so long as the law was not strictly enforced the disease would still be reckoned with. But since the Animals' Diseases Acts of 1875 and 1880 (relating to the whole of Prussia) were passed the disease has become rare, and only occurs along the borders of France and Russia.

Mr. George R. Krehl, kennel editor of the Stock-Keeper, says there is an impression that no fund exists for sending poor people, when bitten by rabid dogs, to the Pasteur Institute in Paris. The Manslow House Pasture Fund Committee in 1888 collected a large sum for this purpose. Already a hundred poor people have been treated at the institute, and a few hundred pounds still remain. Poor people who may be bitten should apply to the director of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, No. 101 Great Russell street, W. C.

Colonel Lamb's War Bulletins.

(Alexandria Gazette.)

The simple fact that Colonel Lamb, under his own name, has written and published the following words to two of the most prominent chairmen of the Republican Committee of Richmond, in relation to a fight in his own party, shows plainly enough to all but the members of his faction that he is not the "Irishman" who has been made the leader of his party: "No man with true Irish blood in his veins will be bulldozed by an Englishman"—alluding to General Edgar Allan, who was a Republican long before Colonel Lamb deserted the Democrats, and "Nail the Republican colors to the mast head, lash yourself to the roundtop, never mind the deserters." No such wind would have ever emanated from General Malone.

The Late Dr. W. P. Palmer.

New Birmingham, Tex., March 12, 1896.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Thirty-one years ago the 1st of last October John R. Thompson, Richard S. Maple, James Temple Blander, and Dr. W. P. Palmer were my roommates, when the late T. V. Moore, D. D., visited me in marriage with Alice Fleming Craft. They are all gone, and I "alone am left."

The Out-Door Girl.

(James Buchanan, in Harper's Bazar.)

Dainty as a sunbeam, royal as a rose,
How the Out-door Maiden in her beauty glows!
Eyes like morning dewdrops; cheeks like
glowing fire;
Voice like liquid rapture of the sunrise choir.

Round of limb, and supple-strength
allied with grace;
Sparkle of health's rubies in her winsome face.

How she seems to queen it over all the
kneel!

With the witching magic of her slender hand!

June in her chariot drawn by peacocks gay;
Aphrodite rising cloudlike from the spray—
Goddesses outvalued! Now the poets kneel.

To the charm of Beauty peddling at its wheel.

Womanhood supernatural, beauty at its height—
Hail the Out-door Maiden, vision of delight!

Spin, and flash, and glitter, steed of Spin,
Thus through woman's life-blood God the race renews!

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BRADLEY & HUBBARD, RETAIL GROCERY, corner Second and Main, in the city of Richmond, is hereby dissolved, and the business of the firm will be carried on by R. E. HUBBARD. All persons having claims against the firm will present same for payment, March 17th. mh 15-3p1

Warner's Safe Cure does wonders for sufferers from kidney complaint. Dr. R. A. Gunn, Editor Medical Tribune, New York.

A remedy for Bright's disease it is unequalled.—Dr. W. E. Robeson, M. R. C. S. L., London, England.

Respected highly by the medical profession of every country.—Dr. M. Beyer, Wurzburg, Germany.

No better remedy known to the profession for the cure of kidney and liver disease.—Dr. Dio Lewis.

Very remedy failed until I used Safe Cure for inflammation of the bladder.—Dr. J. Poiraud, B. A. B. Society, Paris, France.

Remarkable remedy, which effects remarkable cures.—Baron V. Verette, M. D., Vienna, Austria.

Stops female complaints and speedily cures all diseases of the liver and kidneys.—John L. Ellsworth, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Successfully used for kidney trouble of long standing.—Tyrone York, M. D., Washington, D. C.

Remedy which I constantly prescribe for kidney disease or Bright's disease.—B. H. Mars, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

For stomach troubles I heartily recommend its use as a tonic and appetizer.—H. B. Ransom, M. D., Hartford, Conn.

Excellent remedy. Warner's Safe Cure cured me of Bright's disease, after suffering for years.—L. B. Price, M. D., Hanford, Va.

Constantly use Warner's Safe Cure in my practice, and prescribe it daily.—George W. Nannes, M. D., Arney, Md.

Unless I knew of its great merit, I would not so strongly advise its use.—W. E. C. Dinmore, M. D., Minneapolis, Minn.

Recommended by me in all cases of liver and kidney disease.—J. J. Goodyear, M. D., Groton, N. Y.

Entirely cured of Bright's disease by using Warner's Safe Cure.—F. A. McManus, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

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ELMWOOD NURSERIES.

WE OFFER A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS WHOLE ROOF HOME GROWN TREES.

Apple, 2 and 3-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 15c each; 4 and 5-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 25c each; 6 and 7-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 35c each; 8 and 9-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 45c each; 10 and 11-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 55c each; 12 and 13-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 65c each; 14 and 15-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 75c each; 16 and 17-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 85c each; 18 and 19-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 95c each; 20 and 21-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 1.00 each; 22 and 23-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 1.10 each; 24 and 25-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 1.20 each; 26 and 27-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 1.30 each; 28 and 29-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 1.40 each; 30 and 31-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 1.50 each; 32 and 33-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 1.60 each; 34 and 35-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 1.70 each; 36 and 37-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 1.80 each; 38 and 39-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 1.90 each; 40 and 41-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 2.00 each; 42 and 43-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 2.10 each; 44 and 45-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 2.20 each; 46 and 47-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 2.30 each; 48 and 49-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 2.40 each; 50 and 51-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 2.50 each; 52 and 53-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 2.60 each; 54 and 55-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 2.70 each; 56 and 57-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 2.80 each; 58 and 59-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 2.90 each; 60 and 61-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 3.00 each; 62 and 63-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 3.10 each; 64 and 65-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 3.20 each; 66 and 67-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 3.30 each; 68 and 69-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 3.40 each; 70 and 71-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 3.50 each; 72 and 73-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 3.60 each; 74 and 75-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 3.70 each; 76 and 77-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 3.80 each; 78 and 79-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 3.90 each; 80 and 81-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 4.00 each; 82 and 83-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 4.10 each; 84 and 85-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 4.20 each; 86 and 87-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 4.30 each; 88 and 89-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 4.40 each; 90 and 91-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 4.50 each; 92 and 93-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 4.60 each; 94 and 95-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 4.70 each; 96 and 97-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 4.80 each; 98 and 99-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 4.90 each; 100 and 101-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 5.00 each; 102 and 103-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 5.10 each; 104 and 105-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 5.20 each; 106 and 107-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 5.30 each; 108 and 109-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 5.40 each; 110 and 111-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 5.50 each; 112 and 113-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 5.60 each; 114 and 115-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 5.70 each; 116 and 117-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 5.80 each; 118 and 119-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 5.90 each; 120 and 121-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 6.00 each; 122 and 123-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 6.10 each; 124 and 125-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 6.20 each; 126 and 127-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 6.30 each; 128 and 129-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 6.40 each; 130 and 131-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 6.50 each; 132 and 133-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 6.60 each; 134 and 135-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 6.70 each; 136 and 137-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 6.80 each; 138 and 139-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 6.90 each; 140 and 141-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 7.00 each; 142 and 143-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 7.10 each; 144 and 145-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 7.20 each; 146 and 147-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 7.30 each; 148 and 149-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 7.40 each; 150 and 151-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 7.50 each; 152 and 153-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 7.60 each; 154 and 155-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 7.70 each; 156 and 157-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 7.80 each; 158 and 159-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 7.90 each; 160 and 161-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 8.00 each; 162 and 163-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 8.10 each; 164 and 165-year, 5 to 7 feet high, 8.20 each; 166 and 167-year, 5